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Who is my Friend?

Not the vile wretch whose sordid mind
The slavish chains of avarice bind;
Whose stooping soul no pleasure knows,
Save what the dirty ore bestows.

Not him who plows the ocean wave,
His fellow beings to enslave:
Who cannot make, e'en want a plea,
For one lone act of cruelty.

Not him who light and knowledge spurns,
And to the gloom of ignorance turns,
Who dares his Maker's wrath defy,
In impotence of blasphemy.

He is my friend—the friend I love,
Who the reverse of these shall prove,
Who loves his God—whose liberal mind
Can feel for me and all mankind.

The Traveller.

THE CHINESE AT CANTON.

The Hongs fort upon the river, and reach hundreds of yards back into the city suburbs. The visitor will form some idea of the tea trade when he visits one Hong after another, filled with tea, and sees cooleys bringing in chops, and sorting cargoes, packing, making leaden canisters, filling chop-boats, and labelling the chests. These Hongs are of one story, in some places open to the sky, and so long that at the end of one of them the human form diminishes, and we see beings engaged in occupation, and hear no noise, and they steal along like shadows. Here are immense scales for weighing tea; here are tables placed for superindendants, where the light falls in through the roof; far from these again are foreigners inspecting a newly arranged chop; at the extreme end is the little apartment where the tea merchant receives men upon business; and through that high door beyond we see the lively river and a chop boat waiting ready for the cargo. In one part of the building a second story is added, for immense suits of beautiful rooms, furnished with costly elegance, and adorned with rarities and articles of virtu. We wonder what all these chambers are meant for where no one appears, and we learn that they are merely for show and the occasional reception of guests. Here is a door that leads out on to the roof.—Below us is the river, with its myriads of beings and boats; on our right, the public square with the standards of America, England and France; opposite is the verdant island of Honam, with its villages, its canals and its great temple. On our left is another vista of river life, the fort of Dutch Folly, and behind us the dense city. We descend and find in one of the pretty rooms that a servant has placed tea for us on a table. Then, as we are about to depart, in come a gentleman of lively bustling appearance, who hopes that we are well, and is so very polite that we can scarcely get away from him. This is Shinqua, the Chesterfield of the Chinese, whose pack-house we have visited, and this is a mere sketch of a single one of the immense buildings that form the Hongs of Canton. It is always the custom after three o'clock in the day, to offer tea to strangers at all the Hongs, and perhaps the merchant wishes to make a good impression, and trusts that foreigners will be induced to purchase from him.

Clumsy as are the cargo boats in their appearance, they approach a ship very nicely, and it is quite amusing to see on the stern of the boat a whole family, sometimes three generations, the females employed in cooking, while the men are employed in putting the cargo in the ship. Each chest is marked and bound with rattans, and through these are passed two sticks colored red on the ends, one of these is taken out when the chest leaves the chop-boat, and the other by a hand when it reaches the deck.

As soon as one hundred chests are passed in, the sticks are counted, and thus serve as tallies. The stevedores are very expeditious in loading ships, and calculate very nicely the number of chests required for any vessel. Some of the East Indiamen have the appearance of large men of war; many of them run between Bombay and China manned by lascars. Three or four chop boats may sometimes be seen together by a ship's side, and the tide runs so strongly that they always start for Canton or Whampoa at the top of high water, and usually reach the ship or the Hong before the current turns against them.

The old Hong system, whereby all business transactions in regard to staples, such as tea and silks, were obliged to be entrusted to a body of merchants, is now broken up, and the purchaser may deal with any one whom he fancies.

The Cohon or body corporate of merchants consisted of twelve or thirteen men, who were all bound for the debts of any one member, and at the head of this company was the celebrated Honqua.—Distinguished for his enormous wealth, his liberality, and his many kindnesses to foreigners, he attained a great age, and died two or three years since, sincerely lamented by all who ever had occasion to deal with him. It is a pleasant thing to hear of Honqua in Canton; nothing is ever said excepting in his praise. There are a great many anecdotes told of him. It is said that a gentleman, lately arrived in China, wished much to meet him, and at length, being presented, began a rather formal speech about the pleasure of seeing him. Honqua was always ready for business, and in the midst of his harangue cut him short with, "Hab got price current?" The visitor at Canton, can often tell Honqua's buildings and Hongs from their superior neatness and regularity, every thing that he owned looks as if it belonged to a methodical, systematic merchant. But one of his buildings, a fort on the river below Canton, has been undermined by the current and destroyed. It stood upon a point of land where the river forks, and, during the British invasion, the Chinese threw stones into the stream at both passages, to prevent the foreigners ascending. The current thus pent up swept over the point, undermining the fort, which, in a short time was utterly carried away. The wealth of Honqua made him a conspicuous mark for the rapacity of mandarins, and he was, according to an expressive term, well squeezed by them, and his credulity was played upon by priests. So much importance is attached to the rites of burial in China, that priests are often employed to look for a sacred place of interment, and Honqua being anxious that his father's bones should repose in holy ground, paid the priests for many years to search for the required spot. Of course these worthy ministers were baffled in their search from year to year, as long as there was any chance that Honqua would pay. In this manner for more than twenty years the ashes of the Hong merchant's father were above ground, and the old man in his turn is still unburied.

One of the most beautiful of the American traders has been named after him; some of our fienest vessels are in the China trade, and certainly there can be produced no more tasteful specimens of naval architecture than such ships as Honqua, Montauk, Paul Jones and Rainbow.

And with all his wealth and influence, Honqua had less power than the lowest Mandarin. He had the privilege of the State dress alone, for in China wealth is no avenue to power, and is always subordinate to talent. Any person, who, by merit, had risen from the lowest grade, had a better chance of filling the highest offices of the Empire than Honqua by the aid of money only.

The business of all these hongs is conducted through men called pursers, who are in fact foremen. They act between the Chinese and the foreigners; they bring in the accounts to the shipping houses, and receive orders for cargo. The same system prevails among the shops, and sometimes a stranger finds out that the old gentleman sitting in one corner of the shop smoking his pipe, is not a visitor, as he supposes, but actual proprieter, and that the lively, bustling fellow who sells, is only next to head man. In each of the foreign houses, also, there is a purser, or as he is called, compradore, who in fact keeps house, is responsible for the good conduct of the servants, receives and pays money, &c. For this he receives no compensation from the house, but, having his eye teeth cut, understands how to make the situation lucrative. One of the best known of the Canton pursers is Punhoyquas, and he goes by the English title of Fat-boy, and answers to the name readily. He is quite an amusing character, very sociable with foreigners, and never refuses a glass of wine if he happens to come in about dinner time. But give Fat-boy an order for tea, to have a certain quantity put up in small boxes within a certain time, and it is done even at a shorter notice than the limit.

Go to the Hong shortly after the order has been given, and numbers of workmen are employed for you—some in bringing in the small boxes, others shaking in the tea, and a set of men are employed in making the leaden canisters that fit into the chests. They have wooden forms before them of the size of the required canister; one takes up a sheet of thin lead and bends it into the shape on the form, then he passes it to another, who joins the edges with a little hot lead, and such numbers work that the thing is soon done. Then there are others securing the rattans, and pasting the labels, on which are printed the name of the ship, of the tea merchant, of the Canton forwarding house, also the initials of the purchasing house, and the number of the lot. These papers are printed rapidly, for they are cut by one set of hands to the proper size for the use of the others who stamp them.

The names of the Chinese merchant, of the tea, and of the Canton houses are stereotyped, and only the initials, the ship's name and number are to be cut.—These are carved on blocks of wood, and the whole fastened in a frame. Then, in a little space just large enough for work, a Chinese will sit down, snatch up a piece of paper in one hand, and stamp it instantly with the wooden block letters, moistened with the coloring mixture used in printing.

He has no immense establishment, with signs on the outside "Book and Job Printing," bnt he and his materials occupy no more room than is absolutely necessary, and this is one of many ways in which things are done in China. The myriads of people aid each other. One set of men continually perform one part of an operation, and their work passes to another set for the next step. They have often been likened to bees, and the comparison holds well, excepting that there are no drones among the Chinese.—Their most absolute law is, work or starve. Passing through a Hong one day, I was forcibly struck with the truth of the adage, "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives," for on the sides of the building, at considerable elevations, were some twenty or thirty beds, consisting of rough boards, with square blocks for pillows, and each board was enclosed by a coarse blue mosquito netting suspended on bamboo poles A ladder was placed for the accommodation of the cooleys, for here they slept from January to December. They never are bewildered with the mysteries of the toilette, as they wear no under clothes, and have the advantage on arising of being dressed for the day.

Some idea of the life, bustle and magnitude of the Hongs, the persons they employ, the capital they circulate, and the immensity and importance of the trade to which they are devoted, may be formed by those who have visited the mighty docks of London. T.

Extract from the Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition.

Large Penguin.—Mr. Eld's boat succeeded in taking a king penguin of enormous size, namely, from tip of tail to the bill, forty-five inches; across the flippers, thirty-seven inches; and the circumference of the body, thirty-three inches. He was taken after a truly sailor-like fashion, by knocking him down. The bird remained quite unmoved on their opproach, or rather, showed a disposition to come forward to greet them. A blow with the boat-hook, however, stunned him, and, before his recovery, he was well secured. He showed, on coming to himself, much resentment at the treatment he had received, not only by fighting, but by an inordinate noise. He was, in due time, preserved as a specimen, and now graces the collection at Washington. In his craw were found thirty-two pebbles, from the size of a pea to that of a hazel nut.

Women of Tahiti.—I hesitate to speak of the females of this Island, for I differ from all who have gone before me in relation to the ir vaunted beauty. I did not see among them a single woman whom I could call handsome. They have indeed a soft sleepiness about the eyes which may be fascinating to some; but I should farther ascribe to celebrity their charms have obtained among navigators to their cheerfulness and gaiety. Their figures are bad, and the greater part of them are parrot-toed. They are exceedingly prone to prattling, or may rather be said to have a tatling disposition, for they cannot keep even their own secrets. This want of reserve is not confined to the women. The men are also incapable of keeping a secret. A crime is divulged almost as soon as committed, and, for a small reward, they will become informers against their nearest relatives and friends.

Self-immolation of the Feejeeans.—Self-immolation is by no means rare, and they believe, that, as they leave this life, so will they remain ever after. This forms a powerful motive to escape from decrepitude, or from a crippled condition, by a voluntary death. Wives are often strangled, or buried alive, at the funeral of their husbands, and generally at their own instance. Cases of this sort have frequently been witnessed by the white residents. On one occasion Whippy drove away the murderers, rescued the woman and carried her to his own house, where she was resuscitated. So far, however, from feeling grateful for her preservation, she loaded him with abuse, and ever afterwards manifested the most deadly hatred towards him. That women should desire to accompany their husbands in death is by no means strange when it is considered that it is one of the articles of their belief, that in this way alone can they reach the realms of bliss; and she who meets her death with the greatest devotedness will become the favorite wife in the abode of spirits.

Samoan Notions of their Origin.—Taugaloa, their great god, whe lives in the sky, sent down the bird Tuli, (a kind of Snipe,) his daughter, to look what was below. She reported to her father that she saw nothing but sea. Tangaloa then rolled a stone from Heaven, which became the island of Savan, and another which produced Upolu, and the same for the others. This did not suit Tuli, who returned to ask for inhabitants. He gave her orders to plant the wild vines, (fuefue,) which after growing, were ordered by him to be pulled up and thrown into heaps, from which worms were produced. Then it was desirable that they should become human. Spirits were accordingly sent to them by Tuli, and the worms became men and women.

A Tonga Man and his Wife.—A A Tonga man had made it his constant practice to beat his wife, and to use his own words, he had "knocked almost all the teeth out of her head for her disobedience." The woman, after one of these beatings, was taken ill, and her Feejee friends wished to express their love by taking her to her own town to bury her. They took her to the grove and put her into it, but she now refused to be buried alive, and effected her escape. Her husband, knowing where she was gone, & having some affection for her, notwithstanding his ill-treatment, went to see her. On his way he met a person from the town, who told him that she was dead & buried; But on his arrival at the place, he found that she had extricated herself from her murderous relatives, and both husband and wife were much relieved and rejoiced at the meeting. In order to free themselves from such customs they both at once embraced Christianity, which is considered as absolving them from this horrid obligation.

Hunting Down Deserters.—Three of our crew having become enamored of these islands, deserted while the Vincennes lay at Ermeo. They left the ship about ten o'clock at night, soon after which their absence was discovered, and parties sent out in every direction to intersect the roads and drive them to the hills. This was effected in the following manner, and a large party of natives were emyloyed to hunt them up. This task they speedily performed, and at last drove the deserters to one of the highest ridges, in full view of the ship. Here the runaways appeared at first disposed to make fight with stones; but when they saw the odds against them, and witnessed the alterness of the natives in leaping from cliff to cliff, they thought it best to give themselves up; which they did to three natives, naked except the maro, and armed respectfully with a rusty sword, an old cutlass, and a piece of iron hoop. These bound their hands and led them down to the shore, whence they were brought on board, where the three natives received the reward offered for their apprehension. The chase and capture was an amusing sight to those who watched the proceedings from the ship.

Chiefs of Tahiti.—On arriving at Tahiti, or, indeed, at any of the Islands, respect is naturally due to the chiefs.—This, I am assured, was felt by us all; but long before sailing; we became disgusted with seeing these large and noble men passing from ship to ship, even including Paofai himself, soliciting foul linen to was, and performing other services that where not in keeping with their rank. There is one, however, whom I must do justice to, Hitoti. He maintained the character given by captein Beechy. I was much pleased with his whole deportment on his visit to me, and also when I saw him at his own house. He paid but two visits to the ship, and those within a day or two of our departure.—That he did not visit the vessel before, was in order, as was supposed, to avoid the suspicion of trespassing on our liberty; he refused to accept any presents, would only drink wine when requested. performing all the little courtesies of the table with grace and politeness. On his visits to the Peacock, Lieut. Emmons and Mr. Hale being the only gentlemen on board, received him with the attention due his rank." When taking leave, he requested to know their names, which were given to him in English orthography. He at once took out his pencil, and, with great readiness, wrote them in the Tahitian dialect, as "Emaani" and "Helavi."

Primitive Ideas and Habits.—The Samoans are usually very inquisitive, and it was amusing to excite their curiosity. Among other things mentioned for the purpose was, that white men often wore false teeth and wigs. The latter practice in particular, seemed strange to them, and they called it "thatching the head." A terrestial globe was also shown to them whereon the position of their islands and their small relative importance was pointed out. This excited great surprise, for, until a few years, they had no idea that there was any country except their own. If the chiefs are liberal in their tender presents to their visitors, they, on the other hand, do not hesitate to ask for whatever they see. They may, in fact, be styled sturdy beggars. One of the most persevering in his mendicancy was no less a person than Nivasa, the proud and overbearing chief of Manoho. They usually began with begging from the humblest individual, and ended with the highest; and when they had obtained all they could, would go over the side of the ship ridiculing our folly for giving so much. Old Peo, by way of excusing himself, when charged with being a great beggar, said he did not keep any thing he got for himself: that it was the Samoan fashion always to ask for every thing he saw. It mattered not if his request was refused he was as content as if he had got what he desired; but he said he should have blamed himself if he had not asked.

Singular Seafight.—On board the Peacock they witnessed a seafight between a whale and one of its many enemies. The sea was quite smooth, and offered the best possible view of the whole combat. First, at a distance from the ship, a whale was seen floundering in a most extraordinary way, lashing the smooth sea into a perfect foam, and endeavoring apparently to extricate himself from some anoyance. As he approached the ship, the struggling continuing and becoming more violent, it was perceived that a fish, apparantly about twenty feet long, held him by the jaw, his contortions, spouting and throes, all betokening the agony of the huge monster. The whale now threw himself at full length from the water, with open month, his pursuer still hanging to the jaw, the blood issuing from the wound & dyeing the sea to a distance around; but all his flounderings were of no avail; his pertinacious enemy still maintained his hold, and was evidently getting the advantage of him. Much alarm seemed to be felt by the many other whales around. These "killers," as they are called, are of a brownish color on the back, and white on the belly, with a long dorsal fin. Such was the turbulence with which they passed, that a good view could not be had of them to make out more nearly the description. These fish attack a whale in the same was as dogs bait a bull, and worry him to death. They are armed with strong sharp teeth and generally seize the whale by the lower jaw. It is said that the only part of them they eat is the tongue. The whalers give some marvelous account of these killers, and of their immense strength; among them that they have been known to drag a whale away from several boats which were towing it to the ship.

A Meeting in the Antartic Seas.—At four P. M., discovered a ship a-head, and shortly after another was made, both standing to the northward: the brig hauled up to the northwest, intending to cut them off and speak to them, supposing them to be the Vincennes and the Peacock. Shortly afterwards they were seen to be strangers, being smaller ships than our own. At fifty minutes past four the Porpoise hoisted her colors. Knowing that an English squadron under Captain Ross, was expected in these seas, Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold took them from his ships, and was, as he says, "preparing to cheer the discoverer of the North Magnetic Pole." "At fifty minutes past four, being within a mile and half, the strangers showed French colors: the leeward and sternmost displayed a broad pennant. Concluded now that they must be the French discovery ships under Captain D'Urville, on a similar service service with ourselves. Desirous of speaking and exchanging the usual and castomary compliments incidental to naval life, I closed with the strangers, desiring to pass within hail under the flagship's stern.

While gaining fast, and being within musket shot, my intentious too evident to excite a doubt, so far from any reciprocity being evincede, I saw with surprise sail making by boarding the main tack on board the flag ship. Without a moment's delay I hauled down my colors and bore up on my own course before the wind." It is with regret that I mention the above transaction, and it cannot but excite the surprise of all that such a cold repulse should have come from a French commander, when the officers of that nation are usually so distingnished for their politeness and attention. It was with no small excitement I heard the report of it, that the vessel of two friendly powers, alike engaged upon an arduous and hazardous service, in so remote a region, surrounded with every danger navigators could be liable to, should meet and pass without even the exchange of common civilities, and exhibit none of the kind feelings that the situation would naturally awaken. How could the French commander know that the brig was not in distress or in want of assistance? By refusing to allow any communication with him, he not only committed a wanton violation of all proper feeling, but a breach of the curtesy due from one nation to another. It is difficult to imagine what could have prompted him to such a course.

Revolting Customs of the Feejee Islands.—Not only do many of the natives desire their friends to put them to death to escape decrepitude, or immolate themselves with a similar view, but families have such a repugnance to having deformed or maimed persons among them that those who have met with such misfortunes are almost always destroyed. An instance of this sort was related to me, when a boy, whose leg had been bitten off by a shark, was strangled, although he had been taken care of by one of the white residents, and there was every prospect of his recovery. No other reason was assigned by the perpetrators of the deed, than that, if he had lived, he would have been a disgrace to his family, in consequence of his having only one leg. When a native—whether man, woman or child—is sick of a lingering disease, their relatives will either wring their heads off or strangle them. Mr. Hunt stated this was a frequent custom, and cited a case where he had, with difficulty, saved a servant of his own from such a fate, who afterwards recovered his health. Formal human sacrifices are usually taken from distant tribes, and when not supplied by war or violence, they are at times obtained by negotiations. After being selected for this purpose, they are often kept for a time to be fattened.

When about to be sacrificed, they are compelled to sit on the ground, with their feet drawn under their thighs, and their arms placed close before them. In this posture they are bound so tightly that they connot stir or move a joint. They are the placed in then usual oven, upon hot stones, and covered with leaves and earth where they aare roasted alive. When the body is cooked, it is taken from the oven, and the face painted black, as is done by the natives on festal occasions. It is then carried to the mbure, where it is offered to the gods, and is afterwards removed to be cut up and distributed, to be eaten by the people. Women are not allowed to enter the mbure, or to eat human flesh. Human sacrifices are a preliminary to almost all their undertakings. When a new mbure is built, a party go out and seize the first person they meet, whom they sacrifice to the gods; when a large canoe is launched, the first person man or woman, whom they encounter, is laid hold of and carried home for a feast. When Tanoa launches a conoe, 10 or more men are slaughtered on the deck, in order that it might be washed with human blood. Human sacrifices are also among the rites performed at the funerals of chiefs, when slaves are, in some instances, put to death. Their bodies are first placed in the graves, and upon them those of the chief and his wives are laid.

The Banks of the Union.

The following table, giving the number and capital of the various Banks of the Union, although not strictly accurate, is a nearly so as a table of the kind can well be made.

States.	Number.	Capital.
New York	105	$42,845,520
Massachusetts	104	30,970,000
Louisianna	6	17,633,000
Pennsylvania	48	16,984,000
South Carolina	14	11,431,000
Virginia	32	10,407,000
Rhode Island	61	10,174,790
Maryland	20	8,802,000
Connecticut	32	8,157,000
Tennessee	9	7,658,000
Kentucky	16	7,019,000
Ohio	31	6,511,000
Georgia	20	5,682,000
New Jersey	26	3,721,000
North Carolina	19	3,225,000
Maine	35	3,009,000
Indiana	13	2,087,894
District of Columbia	6	1,954,054
New Hampshire	17	1,630,000
Delaware	6	1,390,000
Missouri	6	1,200,000
Vermont	17	1,175,000
Michigan	6	
Illinois		
Arkansas		
Mississippi		
Florida		
Totals	649	$204,997,866

Mississippi, Illinois and Arkansas had Banks, which have become insolvent.—In Wisconsin and Florida, it is believed, there are now no Banks.—Bicknell's Reporter.

The wealth of the West.

We have repeatedly alluded to the progress of the mighty West, and to the rapid approach of the day when that section of the Union would be able the exercise a vast control over the whole nation An article in the last number of the National Magazine contains some striking facts concerning the growth and prospects of that wonderful region. One of these, in a note, states that a single individual in Cincinnati has negotiated drafts through the banks to the annual amount of from $20,000 to 25,000, for the proceeds of eggs shipped from that city to New Orleans. The productive industry of the nine States bordering on the Western waters, is thus set forth:

Agriculture	$194,684,895
Manufacture	38,227,785
Commerce	28,322,413
The Forest	3,376,794
Mines	6,008,378
Fisheries	11,717
	$270,521,932

And yet the entire population, according to the last census, of these nine states is less than five and a half millions of people.—Bicknell's Reporter.

Biblical Curiosity.—The 21st verse of Esra chapter 7, contains every letter of the alphabet, and is the one thus distinguished:

"And I, even I, Artaxerxes the King, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the Priest, the scribe of the law of the God of Heaven shall require of you, it shall be done speedily."

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

FEBRUARY 23, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—The Senate met on Monday morning, but after prayer adjourned over to Tuesday to pay proper respect to the memory of Washington.

On Tuesday Mr. Dickinson having the floor, went into the merits of the Oregon question from A to Z, and succeeded in sending sundry Senators to the land of Nod before the hour for adjourning had arrived. He was in favor of settling the question by compromise if possible, and to this end he would vote for the notice as being the plan to hasten such a consumation. When he was about half through the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, after the transaction of some morning business, a motion was made to go into committee of the Whole, and take up the river and harbor appropriation bill—which was agreed to.

Mr. McConnell of Alabama moved to lay aside the harbor bill, and take up the bill, introduced by Mr. Wentworth, of New York, some time ago, relative to the appointment and classification of clerks, but it was not agreed to. Failing in this way, he attacked the bill in another form and made one of his remarkable speeches in support of his motion, which kept the house in a continuous roar of laughter.—He denounced the bill as most iniquitously corrupt, and the part of making oppropriations to Lake Michigan, (Wentworth's district,) he said that Lake had grown very long of late—"long, quite long, long as long John Wentworth." He said he was opposed to the bill on sectional grounds, but he did hate log rolling. He would as soon vote appropriations for one part of the country as the other. He was a Southern man, but he felt interested in all parts of the Union. We have not the choice of our birth places: if he had this choice, instead of being born in Ireland, and raised a basket maker, he should have been born the oldest child of George III.

He spoke four or five times on the same subject, and was tolerated only on the ground that the members wanted something to relax their gravity. Before any thing definite was done the House adjourned.

Mr. Dickenson concluded his remarks in the Senate yesterday morning. After he had said his say, Mr. Dayton rose, and moved the postponement of the subject for two weeks, in order to let members judge of the late news, and to get through the press of other business which is crowding upon them.

Mr. Allen was opposed to the postponement. He thought now was the time to act upun the subject. He did not, he could not regard the late news as pacific, although it appeared so on the surface. He stated when he rose, that he did not intend to make a war speech, but his remarks savored most wonderfully of gunpowder before he got through.

Mr. Cass followed. He said that he did not regard the news as pacific at all—and as to the queen's speech, it is a stereotyped one, handed down from one reign to another. He was in favor of continuing the debate at present, and although he regarded war as inevitable if the notice be given—yet we ought to give it.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to the postponement, but hoped the Senate would act upon one of the amendments before it, so that Senators could speak directly to the purpose.

Mr. Colquit offered a substitute for Mr. Crittenden's amendment—authorizing the President to give the notice if he thinks necessary—which was ordered to be printed. The vote was finally taken on the motion to postpone, and it was not agreed to.

In the House, after the reception of reports from committees, and some unimportant matters disposed of, the House in committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the harbor bill, and the debate upon its merits kept up until the House adjourned.

In the House this morning Mr. Dobbin gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the New Jersey contested election case. The majority report gives Mr. Runk, the sitting Member, the right in said report to his seat. Hamlin, the most violent and unrelenting Locofoco in the House, in a minority report favors the Locofoco contestor. We will see to-morrow how they act.

Mr. M'Connell offered a resolution that no Member shall speak longer than ten minutes on private bills. Objected to.

The House, in committee, then resumed the discussion of the harbor bill. Some very animated speeches were made upon the subject. Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, took occasion to define his position and the position of his colleagues. He said the Democratic party for policy, might go with the Whigs on the tariff question, but for himself and his colleagues he would say, they would stand or fall by the Constitution—if the repeal of the tariff of 1842 would bring about such an event. The discussion was continued until the House adjourned.

In the Senate a warm discussion ensued on the amendments offered by Senators upon the original Oregon resolutions, in which Messrs. Benton, Webster, Colquit, Hannegan, Cass, Crittenden, and others, took part.

Mr. Colquitt's amendment came in for the greatest share of notice. Mr. Calhoun said the question had settled down to this: that we must either assert our rights peaceably or forcibly, that is, if we do not negociate, and that soon, that an appeal to arms would most certainly follow.

Mr. Webster was in favor of Mr. Colquitt's amendment, Messrs. Cass, Allen, Hannegan and Brese, against it.

Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Allen, as chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs, if Mr. Polk had given his views upon this subject, except in his message? Mr. Allen said the President still maintained the same views now that he did then.

Mr. Cass rose, and said he wanted to act, no matter what the resolution may be, act now. He gave Mr. Pakenham some very hard hints, Mr. P. being in the Senate at the time, which I thought in bad taste.

After he had concluded the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

Yesterday morning Mr. Pleasants, connected with the Richmond Star, and Mr. Ritchie, Jr, of the Richmond Enquirer, met at the cotton press near that city, for the purpose of adjusting a difficulty which had sprung out of a newspaper controversy. Having no particular plan of fighting they commenced firing when about two hundred yards apart. Mr. Ritchie was armed with two common dueling pistols, a six barrelled revolver, and a small artillery sword, Mr. Pleasants had four pistols and a sword cane. They continued firing as they approached each other, Dr. Dickie's last fire taking slight effect in Mr. P.'s right breast. Both having fired their last charges—dropped their pistols, and closed Mr. P. struck Mr. R. over the head with his sword cane, and then unsheathing it, cut him severely about the face, and made one or two incisions in his body—one of Mr. R.'s seconds then cried out to him to draw his sword, which he did, and plunged it into Mr. P.'s side, who instantly fell. The second and surgeon then interfered and Mr Richie left the ground.—After a little time Mr. Pleasants recovered sufficiently to walk to his carriage.—The above are the only particulars which have reached this city, and are in the main correct. There was a rumor that Mr. Pleasants was dead but it is contradicted,

Mr. Ritchie arrived in this city last night and is staying with his father.

On Tuesday, two gentlemen from Maryland, one of them a member of the Legislature, came to this city for the purpose of shooting each other—but their friends were fortunate to effect a reconciliation, and they returned to Annapolis friends.

On Monday afternoon, a young man named Young, was attacked by some desperadoes, in an eating house on Pennsylvania Avenue, and was stabbed with a large knife in four places. He now lives in most critical situation. I will give you a little gossip, and I will here observe that I never give you any rumors but what are well founded. I have it now from a good source, that within the last two days, Mr. Packenham, has sent unto this government his ultimatum in regard to the adjustment of the Oregon question,

Last night at 8 o'clock, a Cabinet Council was called, and although secrecy was enjoined as to the fact, it leaked out. The object of the meeting was no doubt the consideration of Mr. P.'s proposition.

It is further said, that instead of Mr. P. acting contrary to the wishes of his government in refusing the 49th paratlel, HE ACTED TO THE VERY LETTER, notwithstanding the remarks of the English Parliament.

Yours truly. S.

[From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

The New Tariff Bill

The following is a synopsis of the new Tariff Bill, prepared by Mr. Walker, and is now before the committee of Ways and Means. The per centage is to be taxed ad valorem on the price of each article as invoiced by the foreign manufacturer, which is often at less than half what it sells for in this country. It is a fatal stab at the policy of protection, and will turn hundreds of thousands of our own citizens out of employment, and naked of the means of obtaining a livelihood upon the world:

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

All goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth, &c., of the United States, exported and returned.

Argol, or crude tartar, adhesive felt.

All dye-woods in sticks, animals for breed, Brazil wood, cotton wools, coins, copper for the U. S. Mint.

Crude brimstone, copper fourteen by forty-eight inches, &c., (sheathing) gold and silver bullion, guano.

Household effects, old, and in use of persons or families immigrating, if used by them, and not intended for any other person, or for sale; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandize; professional books, instruments, implements of tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons.

Ivory, manufactured, madder-root, oakum, &c.

Pearl, mother of, plaster of Paris, not ground.

Platina, unmanufactured, old junk.

Paintings and statuary of American artists abroad.

The personal effects and household of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Salt. silver, bullion.

Specimens of natural history, mineralogy and botany, cabinets of coin, medals and other collections of antiquities, anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, &.

Sheathing metal and copper,

Tea and coffee, imported direct from the place of their growth of production, in American vessels entitled by treaty, &. or Java coffee imported in the same manner from Holland and Netherlands.

Whale and other fish oils, and other articles, the produce of American fisheries.

Vegetables and nuts, &c., used for dyeing, &.,

FIVE PER CENT.

Copper, ore, old, pigs and bars of.

Bark Alcomuque, burr stones.

Brass in pigs and bars, and old, pananas.

Bell metal. old, not perfect, &.

Chalk, clay unwrought, cocoa nuts.

Flints, grindstones, gun substitute,

Gums, Senegal, Arabic, Tragacanth.

Kermes, lac dye lac spirits.

Madder ground, nickel, pumpkins.

Pewter old, plaintains.

Stoves paving, seed lac, spelter.

Starch burn. shellac, shaddock.

Saffron and S. cake, safflower, sumac.

Tin in pigs, bars and clocks; tumeric.

Zinc unmanufactured.

TEN PER CENT.

Barilla, Persian or blue berries.

Composition of glass or paste, not set.

Cameos real or imitation. cochineal.

Cork tree bark, unmanufactured cudbear.

Cream of tartar, furs not dressed on the skin, blankets under 75 cts.

Gunny cloths, grease, marrow, &.

Hides, dried, &. indigo.

India rubber, unmanufactured japan earth, terra japonica.

Keld, mosiac, real or imitation, lime,

Natron, nitre, crude or refined, nux vomica.

Palm oil, pastel (wood), palm leaf.

Plaster of Paris, ground, quicksilver.

Rape seed, linseed and hemp seed.

Rags, rattans, seeds, shoddy.

Soap stuff and stocks, soda ash.

Tin in plates and sheets.

Tallow, waste watches and parts.

Watch materials except glasses.

Diamonds, &., not set and imitations.

TWENTY PER CENT.

Ale, beer and porter, arsenic, alum.

Amber, ambergis, ammonia.

Acids, sulphuric, benoxic, citric, pyrolignious, tartaric, boraxic, white and yellow muriatic, acetic, acetous,

Arrow root, anniseed, annato, (rocoa.)

Antimony, aloes, animal carbon.

Asafœtida, bronze liquor, bricks.

Butter, barytes (sulphate of,) borax.

Bones and bone stripes, beeswax, blankets costing over 75 cts.

Boards, planks, &c., sawed, pearl barley.

Barks not enumerated, bulbs burgundy pitch.

Bitumen crude, boncho leaves.

Books, pamphlets, &c., of all kinds printed.

Blank boaks of all kinds, bismuth.

Bitter apples, Brazil pasle, berries not enumerated.

Blue Prussian,

Buttons and button moulds, beef bacon.

Beans, barley.

Cordage, yarns, twine, seines, &c.

Cotton manufactures of, not embroidered laces, &c.

Curled hair, codilla, coir, copperas.

Chronometers, chromate of lead.

Copper in rods, sheets, braziers, &c.,

Cedar, mahogeny, &c. cocoa shells.

Copper, sulphate of blue vitrol.

Chloride of lime, chalk, red and French.

Chocolate, castoriums, cassia buds.

Cassada, cobalt, cantharides, cubebs.

Coculus indicus, Dutch metal.

Drugs, medicinal, crude, dried pulp.

Dragon's blood, engravings, emory.

Ebony unmanufactured, extracts of logwood, &c.

Earthenware, china and stoneware.

Earths friable, unmanufactured firewood.

Flax, unmanufactured, and manufactures of flax.

Fish, dried, salted,—fish glue, and fish skins.

Feathers, &c., for beds and feather beds; flowers not enumerated.

Flour of sulphur, fulminating powder.

Furs dressed on the skin and hatters' furs dressed or not.

Gunny bags.

Galvanized tin plates, gambouge.

Gold and silver leaf, gold beaters' skins.

Glass tumblers; plain, moulded and pressed.

do crown cylinder, &c. window.

Ginger root, dried or green, glue.

Gums, crude or refined not enumerated.

Hemp jute, Sisal grass coir, and other vegetable substances.

Hemp, jute sisal grass coir, manufacturers of.

Horns, teeth, bones and tips.

Hats and bonnets, &c., and flats and braids, plaits, sparterre and willow, of straw, chip-grass; &c.

Hats of wool and wool hat bodies, hams.

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured.

Hair cloth and hair stating, and manufactured hair.

Ivory nuts, ivory and black, isinglass, ipecacuanna.

Iron, liquor, juniper berries.

Lead in pigs, bars, sheet, shot, pipe and old.

do white, red. chromate of and all others.

Or earths used by painters whether dry or not.

Lead, sugar of, litharge, lamp black.

do nitrate of.

Lace of linen thread, listings woollen.

Liquorice paste jute, or root lintils,

Lard, leeches, las sulphur.

Lemons, and limes, juice of and peel do.

Leather tanned, sole or bend, all upper.

Leather, calf and seal skins tanned and dressed, goat skins, kid and sheep skins, and all other skins pickled, salted, tanned or dressed.

Linens of all kinds. maps and charts.

Mahogony, rose wood, satin wood, &c. not nanufactured,

Medicinal drugs, crude and leaves; moss for beds.

Metals not enumerated, unmanufactured.

Manganese, Magazines extracts.

Mohair, angora or other goat's hair, unmanufactured.

Mustard and seed, maize, mineral substances, and waters not enumerated, manna.

Mats and matting, Chinese and other made of flags, jute or grass, &c., nuts medicinal.

Oils of hempseed, linseed, rapeseed, castor, neat's foot, animal, and all used for painters, olive in casks.

Oil, Spermaceti and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries.

Orpiment, oats, oatmeal; orris root.

Potatoes, opium, putty, Plumbago, Paris white.

Paints not enumerated, dry or ground in oil.

Paper, *letter*, *foolscap* and *all* not enumerated.

Paper, hanging, screen, &c., also sheathing.

Patent mordant, chromate and prusiate potash, pumise-stone, percussion caps.

Pottassium, plants, pitch.

Preparations, mercurial, calomel, &c.

Quinine, sulphate of, quills.

Roman cement, roofing slates, sponges.

Seaweed, spunk, sago sandever.

Spirits of turpentine, salammoniac.

Salts, Rochelle, Epsom, &c. and all other chemical salts' &c., not enumerated.

Soda, all carbonate of do, and sal.

Steel, in bars, plates, or sheets.

Silk of all descriptions, sewing, raw, floss and twist.

Sarsaparilla, shoes of India rubber.

Starch smalts.

Stone, polishing, rotten, soap, &c.

Seeds, garden and all not unumerated.

Rye, rhubarb, rocoa, roots.

Roll brimstone, resinous substances.

Tortoise and other sheil unmanufactured.

Tow of flax and hemp; tin foil, tinsel.

Timber used in building wharves.

Tiles, paving, other than marble, tar.

Teutenage, tapioca.

Tobacco, trees, tin galvanized.

Type metal and plates: type, new and old.

Vermillion, Verdigris, vitriol of all kinds.

Vegetables not enumerated and vegetable ivory.

Vinegar, Aanilla beans, varnish.

Wood unmanufactured, whalebone, wheat.

Zinc in sheets, zebra wood.

THIRTY PER CENT.

Almonds, Alabaster ornaments.

Artificial flowers, Argentine,

Alabalta, asses' skin, anchovies.

All articles made up by tailors, &c., worn by men, women and children.

All manufactures of wood, paper (leather not enumerated) iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, pewter, lead, or other metal; of which metal is a component material.

Boxes, shell and fancy.

Beads of all kinds, baskets of willow, &c.

Balsams, bay rum, benzoates.

Bone, manufactures of, brushes and brooms.

Coach and harness furniture, cutlery.

Cabinet and household furniture.

Cotton manufactures; embroidered, &c.

Clocks and parts, coal, coke, and culm.

Composition of glass and peste set or not.

Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, willow, &c.

Cotton laces, &c., lacets, braids, cords, gimps, &c.

Cotton hat bodies, galloons.

Cigars and paper cigars, caps of fur.

Cameos, canes, combs, carriages and parts of carriages, comforts, card cases, confectionary, cloves, cinnamon, carsia, manufactures of cork, currants, cheese, capers, cosmetics, court plaster.

Dolls and toys of all kinds, dates, earthy substances, essences. extracts, epauletts and wings.

Frames for umbrellas, floor cloth, oil stamped, printed, &c., fire-arms, fur hats feathers, ornamented fans, fire screens furniture, cabinet and household, fruit preserved, fish preserved.

Gloves, mitts, hosiery, &c., made on frames.

Giltware, grapes.

Galvanized iron, German silver, manufactures of

Glass, all manufactures of, not specified.

Glaziers' diamonds, gold and silver, manufactures of.

Ginger, ground and preserved; gunpowder, gelatine.

Gum, benjamin.

Horns, manufactures of; honey, hair pencils.

Iron in pigs, bars, sheets, hoops.

Iron rods, castings, &c., and manufactures of.

Japanned wares.

Jet and imitation of manufactures.

India rubber, all manufactures of except shoes.

Ivory, manufactures of, and of vegetable ivory.

Jewelry and imitations of set; inkpowder and ink; jellies.

Knots, stars, golloons, &c., em'd. with gold and silver.

Metal, silver plated; mace.

Muskets, rifles, mineral substances, manufactures of.

Muffs of fur, marble, all manufactures of.

Molassas, metals, all manufactures of; music and music paper.

Musical instruments of all kinds.

Maccaroni, meats, game, &c., prepared.

Medicinal, preparations of; mustard.

Nutmegs, nuts edible.

Oil cloths, printed or painted, and of all kinds.

Oil, olive, not in casks, salad &c.

Oil, volatile, essential and expressed.

Paper mache, paste, &c.

Plated wares of all kinds, parchment.

Pearl, manufactures of.

Precious stones and imitations of set.

Platina, manufactures of, preserves.

Paper, manufactures of, pocket books.

Palm leaf, manufactures of, pimento.

Paintings and statuary, pencils, slate and lead, pens, metalic.

Pepper, and Cayenne do., perfumes, &c.

Porcelain glass, prunes, plums.

Ready made clothing of all descriptions.

Raisins.

Silk, embroideries of articles made of,

Strings for musical instruments, catgut. whip, gut, &c.

Sealing wax.

Sterotype plates, seines, snuff.

Spartaries, scaglaoli, slates, (except roofing).

Sweetmeats, sardines.

Sugar of all kinds, syrup of do.

Soap af all kinds, sausages, saucers.

Salmon, soured, ar pickled.

Tobacco, manufactures of tapers, tinctures.

Umbrellas, parasols and sun shades.

Vermacilli, velum.

Watch glasses, wafers, water colors, &c.

Wood, all manufactures of.

TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.

Button and button moles.

Carpeting, Venetian, ingrain, and all not enumerated.

Flannels, baizes and bockings.

Manufactures of silk, wool. worsted and goat's hair and mohair.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Spiritous liquors of all kinds.

Cordials, liquors, &c,

All articles not enumerated to pay 20 per cent.

The Central Railroad.

A bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company passed finally in the Senate on Tuesday. It is very lengthy, and is said to name about five hundred commissioners, from all quarters of the State—men of standing and influence—to open the books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the company at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Erie and other intermediate places. Number of shares to be sold, 150,000, of $50 each, with power to the Company to increase the number of shares to 200,000 hereafter, should the same be necessary to enable them to complete the work; which would make a capital of $10,000,000. As soon as $50,000 shares have been subscribed, and $5 per share actually paid in, the Governor is authorized to issue letters patent to the Company.

The ROUTE is left to the discretion of the President and Managers of the Company, being restricted only to commence at Harrisburg by uniting with the Lancaster Railroad and proceeding thence by some direct and practicable route with moderate gradients, which in the opinion of the Company will be most advantageous, and terminating at such point at, in or near, the city of Pittsburg or other place in the county of Allegheny, or at the harbor of Erie, as may be deemed most advisable by the President and Managers.

The work to be commenced within two years, and a single track the entire distance to be completed within ten years or the charter to be void—alike forfeiture to be incurred, if, after its completion, the road should be suffered to go into disuse, for two years, from delapidation or decay. A mode is also prescribed by which the charter may be forfeited for violation of any of its provisions, by means of a SCIRE FACIAS to be issued from the Supreme Court upon a report of a committee of the Legislature, who are at all times to be allowed to have free access to the books of the Company; disputed facts to be tried by a jury.

The motive power is to be under the control of the Company, being restricted however in charging tolls, to not more than 1½ cents per mile for passengers, and 2 cents per ton for merchandise, and 1 cent per mile per car—four wheels to be computed as one car. It is also provided that in case of war, invasion, or domestic insurrection, the company are to transport troops, &c., munitions of war, and provisions for the same, at one half the usual rate of toll.

The right is reserved to the Commonwealth to purchase the Road with its apurtenances at the original cost, current expenses, and costs of repair paid by the Company, with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from the time of the expenditures—after deducting the amount of tolls and other revenue realized by the Company. This to be after 15 years from the completion of the Road, and within thirty years from the time of its completion.

Its principal amendment is one offered by Mr. Bigler, taxing all tonnage which may be transported on said Road (when made) at the discretion of future Legislatures, not exceeding 5 mills per mile per ton, which is designed to secure the heavy transportations to the State improvements during the Canal season.—An amendment was also added in the nature af a general law allowing the executors or administrators of any person killed through the carelesness or ignorance of this or any other company's agents, or through any defect in the road belonging to such company, to bring an action for damages against the said company, for the killiag as aforesaid. The amendment also provides that no suit brought by any person who may be injured as aforesaid, shall abate by the death of the plaintiff, but the action shall survive to the personal representatives.

DEATH OF PREFESSOR GODDARD.—We learn from a private letter, that Prof. Goddard of Brown Universaity, Providence, R. I. died in that city on Tuesday of this week, while taking his dinner.—A piece of meat lodged in his throat and produced instant strangulation.

A rumor is in circulation that Ex-President Tyler's wife has separated from him and returned to her home on Long Island, N. Y.

NOTICE.

AND now to wit: 2d March 1846, this being the day appointed for the meeting of the Orphans' Court, the President Judge appeared and took his seat, but the commissions of the Associate Judges having expired on the 27th ultimo. and no new appointments being made, their places were vacant. Whereupon the President Judge, agreeably to act of Assembly, and for want of a quorum to do business, adjourned the Orphans' court to the 21 day of March inst, and ordered notice of such adjournment to be given in two newspapers for two weeks. Of this adjournment all parties witnesses and other persons interested are required to take notice.

Extracts from the minutes certified this 2d day of March L. S. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

march 9, '46.

WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting business, is wanted. One from 16 to 17 years of age, of industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately.

jan13 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 25 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 65
Oats,	"	35 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	40 a 0 50
Apples,	"	50 a 0 71
" dried	"	1 00 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 2 00
Butter, per pound,		12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,		1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,		7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 25
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll.	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb' g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

Passage of the Right of Way Bill in the Senate.

The Bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, passed the Senate on the 27th ultimo. by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Carson, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Ehaugh, Gibbons, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, Sanderson, Sullivan, Sherwood, SPEAKER.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Cornman, Crabb, Crearaft, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Jordan, Smith, Wagenseller.—13.

Removal of the County Seat.

On the 26th ult.. in the House of Representatives, Col. Edie presented a petition from citizens of this county, praying that the seat of Justice may be removed from Somerset to Berlin.

MR. SLIDELL, the American Minister, was at Puebla at the last dates, where he was determined to remain until he should be received by the Mexican Government.

It is reported that four British vessels, including one steamer, have been ordered to the mouth of Columbia river.

The latest accounts from Mexico state that Gen. Paredes had issued orders to all the Governors of States to furnish within forty days their quota of men for an increase of the Army to 60,000.—It numbers at present 40,000.

A St. Louis paper states, that about three weeks ago not less than 500,000 bushels of wheat were in store between Peru and and the mouth of the Illinois river.

The annual election in New Hampshire, for Governor and members of the Legislature, takes place to-day.

A vessel sailed from Newburyport, Mass., last week, with 18 emigrants and $13,000 worth of "notions" on board.

Gen. Scott.

Mr. J. P. Sanderson, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in a recent Tariff speech has the following passage in relation to Gen. Scott. It was elicited by a remark by the Senator from Clearfield:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to inform that Senator, that unless I mistake the signs of the times, the Whig party in the approaching stuggle of 1848, will rally under the banner of one against whom extracts from those speeches and letters will be read without effect. Yes, sir! the Whigs are about choosing for themselves a standard bearer in the person of the gallant and scar-marked Hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Bridgewater, whose deeds of valor and noble daring, need but to be brought to the notice of a patriotic people, to secure his elevation to the Presidential chair by an avalanche of popular sentiment, like that which secured the election of the lamented Harrison."

Alabama.

The Legislature of the State of Alabama adjourned its annual session on the 5th instant: Among the laws which it enacted, are *seven* for incorporating manufacturing companies in different parts of the State.

It was finally determined to remove the seat of government to the city of MONTGOMERY, as soon as a new State House shall be built at that place, and given to the State free of any charge upon the public treasury.

An act was also past, authorizing the Governor to apply for and receive from the General Government, the State's share of the LAND DISTRIBUTION FUND.

It would appear from this that the Democracy of Alabama are not quite so squeamish in regard to this land fund as the Democracy of Pennsylvania seem to be. Is their party fealty less sincere, and less to be credited than that of its representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature? Or has Pennsylvania less need of her share of this fund than Alabama has? These are nice questions for Locofocoism to solve.—Pa. Intel.

Frozen to Death.

On Sunday last a portion of one of the lumbering gangs in the woods left their camp and proceeded to a neighboring town, Machiwamkeag, and there commenced drinking. After having stimulated pretty high, they all concluded to return to the camp except a man by the name of Robert Lytell, of Troy. He insisted upon remaining and was left. The next day he was found by the side of the road in a perishing condition, and soon after died. He had attempted to return to the camp alone, but became exhausted or bewildered, and thus came to his end. He has left a wife and five or six children.—Bangor Whig.

Oregon and the Tariff.

The following remarks of the "North Amerinan" on the intelligence by the Cambria, are worthy of serious consideration:—

"The revolution in England—for the radical change of the foreign and domestic policy of the Government is a revolution more important than any mere substitution of one set of rulers for another—must be attended wilh results pregnant of good or ill to this country. Indeed, it must strike the most casual observer that the thread of our destinies has, by some mysterious agency, been woven into the woof of English policy, and that changes there are supposed to be the twin of changes of a like character here. How this union of decrepit age with vigorous youth, this espousal of January and May, has been effected, remains to be explained; but, atrange ss it may seem, the inheritors of the independence of seventy-six have again been taught to read their fate in the decrees of an English Minister."

"Those who, for many months, have inveighed against the selfishness and avarice of England, lay the settled and prosperous policy of the country at her feet. They will now declaim of mutual confidence, esteem, and happiness; as if England ever yielded except to acquire tenfold what she lost."

"The Queen recommends an amicable settlement of the Oregon Question, and Peel's commercial policy. Sir Robert Peel brings the two subjects, as kindred points of policy, before Parliament.—Lord John Russell not only sustains the peaceful policy of the Administration, but assails Mr, Pakenham for having rejected the proposed compromise; and Mr. Peel, in responding, while he compliments her Majesty's Minister at Washington, admits that he erred in this respect.

"Thus these two leaders, who but a short time since agreed in pointing all their thunders against this country, and insisted that national honor and dignity demanded that England's claim to Oregon should be maintained, if necessary, by all the force of the empire, suddenly smooth the wrinkled front of war, and smile you as willing and winning an assent as ever was breathed by an enamored maiden to her wooer. Now, all this must mean something more than has been given to the American people. It may be remarked also that these developments in England are in singular consonance with occurrences this side the Atlantic. Wise men have been at a loss to conjecture what the Administration really intended. Its policy was bristling and warlike, its tone blustering and rash; yet no measures of preparation were recommended. Its course led apparently to the cannon's mouth; yet those in the secrets assured us that there was no danger of war.

"It was thought that the administration must be insanely reckless thus to rush upon assured diraster, for no one dared to presume that, beneath this display of enraged patriotism, the Administration was secretly bargaining with England for Oregon, and sacrificing the independence of American industry to the very power which, through its organ. is daily vituperated. The American people have heretofore demanded frankness and fair dealing from the Government, and if, in the present instance, while the Administration has been accusing those who rebuked its violence as Anglo-Americans, it has itself been plotting the betrayal of the tariff to purchase a peace, the contrast between its profession and its acts will not be lost upon the American people. While the voice of Sempronius was 'still for war,' he was engaged in a treasonable plot to betray Cato and his little Senate to Cæsar.

A Murderous affair.

John H. Pleasants, of Richmond, Virginia, died on the 27th Feb. of wounds received in a conflict, a few days before, with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., son of the editor of the Wsshington Union. A correspondent of the Telegraph furnishes the following particulars of the affair:—

The duel seems to have originated in a newspaper controversy, in which Ritchie charged Pleasants with being an abolitionist, because he was in favor of the gradual abolition of Slavery in Virginia, and called him a paltroon and coward.—This led to a challenge, by Pleasants, which had been invited by Ritchie, as it would seem from the circumstances and the result, with the determination to murder Pleasants. The challenge was accepted by Ritchie, who prepared himself with a revolver of six barrels, two dueling pistols, and a horse-man's short sword, and Mr. P. with two common pistols, for defence. They met and approached each other without any system or order at all, Mr. Ritchie fired successively his two dueling pistols, resting each on his left arm, drawn up in an angle for that purpose. He then presented his revolver and fired each four or five of its barrels. After he had fired first upon Mr. Pleasants, the latter drew and fired thrice without effect, all the time making up to Mr. Ritchie, and when near enough he struck him with his sword cane, when the scabbard flew off, and Mr. Ritchie struck up the spear with his short sword—in doing which he received the point of Mr. Pleasants' spear in the corner of his mouth, cutting upward a slight gash.

Mr. Pleasants then fell, having received five wounds from the pistol shot of his antagonist, and a deadly thrust from his short sword. One ball raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers—another passed through the fleshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder—another entered the left groin and proved mortal.—The fifth wound was in the right thigh, either by a ball or a thrust from the sword, above alluded. It is thought to have been from the latter.

Right of Way through Virginia.

By the following proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, it will be seen that the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been granted through that State.

Virginia House of Delegates Feb. 24.

The Bill amendatory of the act entitled "an act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to complete their road to the Ohio river and for other purposes," passed Feb. 19th, 1845, came up on second reading.

Mr. Edgington offered a substitute for the bill, which was read, when the hour for the recess arrived.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Lee offered a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Edgington, which he sustained, and Mr. Parriott opposed.—The substitute of Mr. Lee proposed to give the company the unrestricted right of way to Wheeling, which was construed by those who opposed it as a renewal of the question of the "right of way" to Parkersburg or anywhere between Wheeling and that point which the company may select. That this was to be done by dipping as far as possible southwardly and then striking towards Wheeling, and by making a branch at some future day from the Southernmost point of the road, direct to the Ohio.

Mr. Edgington's substitute simply gave further time to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct the road according to the charter previously granted.

Mr. Strother opposed the substitute of Mr. Lee. as raising a question, decided already by a full House, when 30 members had left the House.

The argument was concluded by Mr. Lee in favor and by Mr. Parriott against the substitute offered by Mr. Lee, after which it was rejected without a division.

Mr. West moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Edgington by adding a section providing that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company shall have till the 1st of December, to accept the terms of the act—which amendment was rejected by the House.

Mr. Carson moved to strike out that part of Mr. Edgington's substitute which provided that whenever the two companies agree, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company shall purchase of the Winchester and Potomac railroad company, their road on the terms prescribed in the bill of last year—and insert a clause in lieu thereof, requiring the Baltimore company to purchase the Winchester road on the terms of the former bill whenever the Winchester company shall consent to such purchase, and to give the Baltimore company one year to accept the provisions of the bill.

Much discussion here ensued as to the effect of the amendment, in view of the law for tho relief of the Winchster company the present session, in which several members participated, after which the amendment of Mr. Carson was rejected, without a division.

The substitute offered by Mr. Edgington was then adopted, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

[The bill was finally passed in the House of the 25th inst.]

The Tri-Partite Bridge.

On inquiry, we find this project is seriously entertained by our enterprizing citizens, and that it meets with general favor. At the meeting of the Councils, on Monday evening, a series of resolutions in favor of the object passed both Councils, in one body unanimously, and in the other with only two dissenting voices.—This is an indication of the general feeling of the public. There doubtless will be some indiviudal interests affected by it, should it succeed, and there will on that account be some opposition, but we incline to the belief that the mass of the population will view the project with favor when it is rightly understood.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of examining the drawings and plan of Mr. Roebling; and though the project is truly a stupendous and magnificent one, yet it appears perfectly feasible. It is to be a Wire Suspension Bridge, of course. It will start at the juction of Duquese Way and Water street, exactly at the Point, from an abutment on the level of those streets and will be carried in two spans, one of 300 feet and the other of 600 feet to a centre pier. on the gravel bar opposite the point; from thence it will diverge, one span of 750 feet in length, sweeping over the Monongahela river, to the opposite shore, and the other branch streching in two spans of 600 and 300 feet, across the Allegheny river, to an abutment on the Island, from which point the main shore will be reached by a Trussel-work Bridge.

The elevation of the Monongahela Branch of this Bridge, being 80 feet above low water mark, is such that the largest steamers can pass under it at the highest stages of water, without lowering their chimneys, as they are obliged to do when passing through the Stone Bridge over Louisville Canal.

The branch over the Allegheny will pass the channel at an elevation of from 18 to 25 feet higher than any of the present bridges, which will permit the passage of any steamer on our rivers, even at a 10 feet stage of water.

From the abutment at the point, to the central pier, the bridge will have a gentle elevation, and from this pier to the South bank of the Monongahela, it will also be gently elevated until it arrives at a height of 80 feet above low water mark over the channel, from whence it will continue level to the shore. This elevation will allow the tallest chimneys ever in this port to pass under the bridge, with 14 feet water, a stage very seldom attained. From the central pier to the Alleghany bank of the river the bridge will be level.

The plan is truly a magnificent one, and if carried out the strscture will be the ornament and pride of the city, as well as afford eminent advantages, which we will notice at another time.

The question arises, will the project be consummated? We are informed that the cost is estimated at $250,000, and that it is ascertained that $225,000 can be obtained at once. If this is correct, the work will be accomplished. It will be excellent stock.—Pitts. Gaz.

DECEMBER 17, 1845.

I do hereby certify that the report that is in circulation in regard to my owning or having any claim upon or against my father Geo Cook's property, more than any of the other heirs, is untrue and without foundation.

Witness present. JACOB COOK.
WM. P. CLARK.

☞The above is published at the request of several of Mr. Cook's nighbors, who state that his Grist Mill had been destroyed some time since, by fire, and that the report alluded to, had been got up evidently for the purpose of preventing persons from assisting him in repairing his losses.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 1st inst., MARGARET, consort of Mr. Henry Rusheberger of this borough.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Has the parent a right to restrain the child in the adoption of a particular religious creed.

Declaimer, J. D Colburn,
Essayist, J. F Ley,
Leaders of debate Messrs. Runnells and Schell.

Those interested will please attend.

ROSS FORWARD Sec.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa.* (inquisition waived) issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the house of Thaddeus Aughinbaugh, in Berlin, on Tuesday 31st March, instant. at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary Gum, of, in, and to one lot of

GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Berlin, Somerset county Pa., containing one fourth acre, more or less; adjoining a lot of Jacob Kimmel on the east——street on the west——street on the north——alley on the South, on which are erected a two-story log house and a small stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Mary Gum, at the suit of Peter Heffly.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
March 10, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county. by all and singular his goods and chattels, bonds and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein. And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.
m10, '46.–6t. Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence in Somerset, on *Thursday*, the 26th inst.

A fine Oscar horse Colt (3 years old.)
A fresh Milk Cow, a fine Heiffer (springing.)

A BUGGY WAGON,
SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Cooking Stove and pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Shot Gun, corner Cupboard, Tables, Chairs, Stands,

Beds and Bedsteads.

A lot of excellent Bacon, Potatoes, and a number of other articles.

—ALSO—

a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Six months credit will be given.

GEORGE MOWRY.
march 10, '46.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

23	Bbls flour superfine.	
7	Bags	Do
2	Do	Rye.
3	Do	Buckwheat.

On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap artisles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT LAUGHTON would inform the citizens of Somerset, & the public generally, that he intends opening an English School in the Academy building of this Borough, for a term of 15 weeks, to commence on Monday March 16th 1846.

TERMS.

Instruction in Orthography, Reading, writing, and preparatory lessons to commencing arithmatic, $2,00.

Arithmetic, Book keeping, Grammer, Geography and History with the branches preceding $2,50.

If required, lessons in Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and land surveying will be given at a reasonable charge.—But knowing, that by assuming too much, little or nothing can be correctly and fully performed, therefore the principal design of the teacher, at this time, shall be, to impress the minds of those committed to his charge, with a correct knowledge of the elementary branches of an English education, To effect this important, but much neglected object, a course of instruction by lecture so far as practicable, will be pursued,

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Somerset Feb 17 1846,

FARMERS
Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate. or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846-3m

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Jenner township, some time in November last, a pale **RED STEER**, with a white stripe along the back, no ear mark perceivable, supposed to be three years old next spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH B. EARL.
March 3, 1846.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Christner, late of Elklick township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 4th day April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM MOUST,
Feb17 ,46-6t. Executor.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned, residing in Milford township, having obtained letters of administratian on the estate of Andrew Enos, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY SECHLER,

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad, Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co.., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore.
Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan, Gen. Isaac Hodgens, } Washington Pa.
Hon H. W. Beeson, Hon. A. Stewart, } Fayette Co.
Hon. A. Buchanan, Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear, } Greene Co.
Thos. J. & W W. M'Ksig, Cumberland.

Feb. 24, 1846–6t.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of march next, the following real estate, late the property of John J. Younkin dec'd to wit:—

One plantation or tract

of land situate in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Michael Ansel, land warranted in the name of Chew & Wilcox, and land late estate of Henry Younkin, deceased, and others—containing two hundred and ninety nine acres and one hundred and three perches and allowance, on which are erected a two-story house, cabin barn and other buildings, about one hundred acres of clear land.

TERMS—one third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually during her life time, and at her death the principal to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, one third of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob J. Younkin & Michael Sanner, administrators of said deceased.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING,
Feb17 '46-4t. Clerk.

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to the acts of Assembly, the commissioners of Somerset county will hold an appeal at their office in Somerset,

For the townships of Milford, Turkeyfoat and Addison, on Monday the 23d day of March.

For the townships of Elklick, Summit, Brothersvalley and Berlin bor. on Tuesday the 24th of March.

For the townships of Greenville, Southampton and Allegheny, on Wednesday the 25th of March.

For the townships of Stonycreek, Shade, Quemahoning and Stoystown bor. on Thursday the 25th March.

For the townships of Paint, Conemaugh, Jenner and Somerset borough and tp. on Friday the 27th day of March.

At which time and place all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the Assessments made for 1846, can attend if they think proper. The Assessors are required to be present upon the days fixed for their respective districts.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
P. BERKEY,
Attest, Comm'rs.
feb17 R. L. STEWART, clerk.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collection; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore,

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, 1846

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

[From the Ohio State Journal.

My Boy.

I have a little bright haired boy,
With eyes of blue-bell hue,
And cheeks as velvetry and fresh
As roses bathed with due,
His lips as fragrant seem to mine,
As strawberries in May,
And with his lisping voice he sings,
Hurra! hurra for Clay.

Three summers only hath he seen,
And when I hear his voice,
So full of melody and glee,
It makes my heart rejoice.
He sings full many a merry tune
And old familiar way,
But 'mong them all he loves the best,
To sing hurra for Clay!

One said to him, "Don't sing that song.
My boy; 'tis quite too late,
Hurrah for Polk and Dallas now,
For Clay is out of date."
The boy looked up perplexed and sad,
As if he meant to say,
He's good, and I may sing for him,
Hurra! hurra for Clay.

Yes, child; he is as worthy now
As in his palmiest days,
When voices joined the shout and song
That now forget to raise:
Those voices will be heard again,
And join some other lay
As loud, as long, as bold and free
As when they sang for Clay.

But I will teach thee, darling boy,
If I am spared by fate,
That noble deeds and daring truth
Are never out of date;
And teach thy infant lips to sing—
The world may say what it may—
Another, and as great a name,
The name of Cassius Clay.

And when thou com'st to be a man,
Oh! may my guerdon be,
To see thee firm and fearless stand
The friend of Liberty.
The champion of the poor oppress'd,
Owning no tyrant's sway.
E'er struggling for thy country's weal
As true as Cassius Clay.

Jonathan's visit to a Printing Office.

Did you ever go down to the printers,
And see all them "devils" at work?
I declare it beats all to flinters
Mother's fuss when we kill our pork.

Them fellers, they stand right up straight,
And pick up little pieces of lead,
Stuck in little cubby holes, thicker I'll bate,
Than seeds in our big parsnip bed.

Then they keep such a ducking & bobbing,
And winking, like Patty's old drake
When he's gobbling up corn, or a robin
That stands on one leg on a stake.

Then they've got too, a cast iron press,
It beats father's for cider and cheese;
'Tis tarnation hard work I guess,
And it gives a confounded tight squeeze.

There's a thundering great roller, I snow,
They keep pushing, the Lord knows for what,
And the papers would cover our mow,
Such a whopping big heap they have got.

I'd no notion, I vum, 'twas such tarnal
Hard work to print papers and books;
But I mean to subscribe for the 'Journal,'
And go home and tell all the folks.

Population of a Hotel.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following notice of the St. Charles Hotel of that city. It is a perfect fourierite establishment in regard to numbers.

"We have been at some little pains to come at the population of the St. Charles Hotel, and other statistics in relation to the establishment, and have ascertained that no less than five hundred and two regular borders, besides one hundred and seventy employers, servants &c. &c.—nearly 700 in all within the walls of the building. This would form quite a village in the country. The daily consumption of some of principal articles of food is as follows: 50 lbs. fresh beef, 150 lbs. mutton, 24 turkeys, 50 chickens, 30 pairs wild ducks, 30 dozen robins and other small birds, 120 lbs. ham, six to ten thousand oysters, 120 to 130 dozen eggs, 75 gallons milk, 350 loaves baker's bread, 50 lbs. coffee, 10 lbs. tea, 225 lbs. sugars, 6 bbls. potatoes, 75 lbs. salt beef and pork, besides any quantity of venison, bear, grouse and other items entirely "too tedious to mention," as they say in the advertisements."

Mechanical Occupations.

It was lately stated that a well known builder in thiscity had contracts for building nineteen stores in the burnt district, besides other engagements in various parts of the city, the profits on which, in a single year, would realize a fortune.—Is not this fact of sufficient importance to induce Parents to place well educated sons at mechanical pursuits in preference to liberal professions? Here is one calling only, that of a builder; look at its results. From being an educated man, understanding his business, having the confidence of the community, he commands their cheice and profitable contracts. Go also to ship building, a business full as profitable, and requiring skill, neatness and dexterity. Look to our furnaces—to engineering, to working in gold, copper, tin and iron, and other profitable branches of the mechanic arts.—There is always certainty and security in these pursuits, What would these successful men, making their $10,000 per annum, do as Lawyers? Visiting their offices daily, reading periodicals, smoking segars or waiting for a client. As Physicions, finding the business overstocked; and thus drag out their best doys in unavailable effort to secure employent, whereas in the mechanic arts employment seeks them. We hope to see a change in this system—and that children, uniting with parents for the promotion of their own good, will secure to themselves a business employment or calling that, with industry, cannot fail to make them independent.—N Y. Sun.

The Buckeye Women.

The ladies of Ohio are regular amazons, when they have a will to exterminate a social pest in the shape of liquor distiller, as may be inferred from the following incident related in the last Western Washingtonian:

In Medina county, the last distillery has been stopped, and converted into a Temperance Hall by the ladies. The incident related by the delegate from that county is as follows:

The ladies appointed a committee of six to wait upon the distiller and requested him to desist. He refused,—but happened that the husband of a lady in the neighborhood (who was a strong athletic woman) was in the habit of visiting the distillery, and remaining often days at a time, in the most beastly state of intoxication. She had often remonstrated with the distiller, but to no effect—he would sell. One day, being absent longer than usual, she went to the distillery to hunt him. The distiller informed her that he was not there, she persisted in the declaration that he was. He attempted to put her out, when she turned upon him and threw him into a mud hole some two feet deep, and his clerk coming to the rescue she threatened him in the same way. She then found her husband laying in a dying state in the office. She lifted him up, supported his feeble frame to her humble home, told the distiller she would give him three days to close up his business, and if he did not, she would bring a reinforcement of ladies and tear it down.—On the second day he sent her word that he had closed up, and opened his distillery for a temperance meeting!

Charcoal for Peach Trees.

A friend of mine has just informed me of the success he has met with, by the application of charcoal to his peach trees; a few years ago he had some fine trees in his garden which invariably had wormy fruit; and the trees full of gum; when the fruit was about the size of marbles, he had the earth removed from each tree about 2 feet around and 3 inches deep, and filled up with charcoal; the result was that the fruit grew to a fine size free from worms; and every year since, the fruit has been good, and the trees became healthy and free from gum; while two trees left without the charcoal, continue to bear wormy fruit, and the trees unhealthy; as this will be in time for the readers of the Cultivator to make a trial this year, and should it prove as good with others as in this case, it will certainly be of great benefit to the fruit grower.

If farmers will plant their pumkins, melons and other vines on land that brought corn the past year, they will never be troubled with the striped bug This course has been practiced here for many years, and has always proved successful, when vines planted on land that had any other crop, even vines the year previous, are destroyed by the bug.

A new Feature for Oregon.

Should the United States ever come into possession of the whole of Oregon we will then have within the bounds of the Union a curiosity far greater than either the Falls of the Niagra or the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. according to the following from the Newburyport Herald:

"Should we ever extend our possessions over North Oregon as far as the Bomanzoff mountains, near the seventieth parrallel we shall reach that latitude where the sun does not set in summer.—Near the mountains, in summer the sun appears to stand as still as it did in the days of Joshua. In June it is twenty-five degrees above the horizon at "midnight," and the only mode of knowing that it is "midnight," is watching the sun when it begins to ascend. Fowls go to roost at 7 P. M. and repose until the sun is well up. In winter it is of course the reverse, as in the high latitudes the sun is not seen for six weeks."

An Irish doctor advertises that the deaf may hear of him at a house in Liffey street, where also blind patients may see him from ten till three.

Why are ladies' bustles like Walter Scott's novels? Because they are fictitious *tales* founded on reality.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

CARSON & McKNIGHT,

(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan13

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker John A, Mitchell. Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on whice are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands of John A Mitchell, Robert Robison, Thomas Glissen, James Wilkins and others containing 260 acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her life time, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representatives of said decaased. One third of the balance in hand and the remoinder in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna. Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,
W. H. PICKING,
Feb 3. 1846. Clerk.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs. bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

Valuable Farm AT Privaet Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.
February 10, 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16'45-3m

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the snbscriber in Southampton tp., Somerset county, on the first day of Dec. 1845, a Red Cow with white face, blind in right eye, about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan. 11. 1846.
HENRY HOSELROTE.
February 17 1845-3t

Notice.

Estate of Rogers Marshall deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rogers Marshall, late of Stoystown borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Wednesday the 18th day of March next. prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PHOEBE MARSHALL.
feb3 '46 6t Administratrix.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he intends opening a select school, on Monday the 16th day of March next, in the new school house of this borough. Instruction will be given more or less extensively in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Algebra and Land surveying, at the following rates. during a session of thirteen weeks:—

Orthography, Reading and Penmanship	$2 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,	2 50

Algebra and Land surveying will be taught on reasonable terms.

Those studying the high branches will of course have the privilege of attending to the others without additional charges.

Every effort will be made by the instructor to promote the advancement of those who regularly attend the school.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will be promptly answered.

A. S. RUNNELLS.
Somerset, feb10'46 Instructor.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises on Friday the 20th day of March next the following real estate, late the property of John Kundle, deceased, to wit:—

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp. Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacok Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others. with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the ballance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, Trustees for the sale thereof.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
Feb 17 1846-4t. Clerk.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors			
CASSIMERES	do	do	do
SATTINETTS	do	do	do
JEANS	do	do	do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 I J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalds will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

THE undersigned commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on Friday the 13th day of March 1846, a contract to the lowest bidder, for building a bridge over Laurel Hill creek at or near Kooser's Mill in Milford townsnip, in said county.

Sale to take place at the bridge at 1 o'clock P M. A Plan of the bridge will be exhibited on the day of sale.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING.
feb17 P. BERKEY, Com'rs.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly twe and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa.
They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville.
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate. Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale
AT THIS OFFICE